

Learning to Fly: The Wright Brother's Adventure			
2004 Science			
Curriculum Frameworks			
Connecticut Science			
Grades 6-8			
Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	
The Society	CT	SCI.6-8.	Scientific inquiry progresses through a continuous process of questioning, data collection, analysis and interpretation.
The Society	CT	SCI.6-8.C INQ.1	Identify questions that can be answered through scientific investigation.
1901: The First Improvement	CT	SCI.6-8.C INQ.4	Identify independent and dependent variables, and those variables that are kept constant, when designing an experiment.
New Data	CT	SCI.6-8.C INQ.4	Identify independent and dependent variables, and those variables that are kept constant, when designing an experiment.
1903: Powered Flight	CT	SCI.6-8.C INQ.7	Identify and present relationships between variables in appropriate graphs.
1904: Improvement in Dayton	CT	SCI.6-8.	Scientific inquiry requires the sharing of findings and ideas for critical review by colleagues and other scientists.
1904: Improvement in Dayton	CT	SCI.6-8.C INQ.10	Communicate about science in different formats, using relevant science vocabulary, supporting evidence and clear logic.
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Grade 7			
Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	
1900: Kitty Hawks	CT	SCI.7.A.7.1.C 12	Explain the relationship among force, distance and work, and use the relationship ($W=F \times D$) to calculate work done in lifting heavy objects.
1901: The First Improvement	CT	SCI.7.	Work is the process of making objects move through the application of force.
1901: The First Improvement	CT	SCI.7.A.7.1.C 12	Explain the relationship among force, distance and work, and use the relationship ($W=F \times D$) to calculate work done in lifting heavy objects.
New Data	CT	SCI.7.A.7.1.C 12	Explain the relationship among force, distance and work, and use the relationship ($W=F \times D$) to calculate work done in lifting heavy objects.
1902: Success at Last	CT	SCI.7.A.7.1.C 12	Explain the relationship among force, distance and work, and use the relationship ($W=F \times D$) to calculate work done in lifting heavy objects.

1903: Powered Flight	CT	SCI.7.A.7.1.C 12	Explain the relationship among force, distance and work, and use the relationship ($W=F \times D$) to calculate work done in lifting heavy objects.
1904: Improvement in Dayton	CT	SCI.7.	Work is the process of making objects move through the application of force.
1904: Improvement in Dayton	CT	SCI.7.A.7.1.C 12	Explain the relationship among force, distance and work, and use the relationship ($W=F \times D$) to calculate work done in lifting heavy objects.
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Grade 8			
Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	
1901: The First Improvement	CT	SCI.8.	An unbalanced force acting on an object changes its speed and/or direction of motion.
1901: The First Improvement	CT	SCI.8.A.8.1.C 22	Calculate the average speed of a moving object and illustrate the motion of objects in graphs of distance over time.
1901: The First Improvement	CT	SCI.8.A.8.1.C 23	Describe the qualitative relationships among force, mass and changes in motion.
New Data	CT	SCI.8.A.8.1.C 22	Calculate the average speed of a moving object and illustrate the motion of objects in graphs of distance over time.
1902: Success at Last	CT	SCI.8.A.8.1.C 22	Calculate the average speed of a moving object and illustrate the motion of objects in graphs of distance over time.
1903: Powered Flight	CT	SCI.8.	The motion of an object can be described by its position, direction of motion and speed.
1903: Powered Flight	CT	SCI.8.	An unbalanced force acting on an object changes its speed and/or direction of motion.
1903: Powered Flight	CT	SCI.8.A.8.1.C 22	Calculate the average speed of a moving object and illustrate the motion of objects in graphs of distance over time.
1904: Improvement in Dayton	CT	SCI.8.A.8.1.C 22	Calculate the average speed of a moving object and illustrate the motion of objects in graphs of distance over time.
1904: Improvement in Dayton	CT	SCI.8.A.8.1.C 23	Describe the qualitative relationships among force, mass and changes in motion.
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Grades 9-12			

Activity/Lesson	State	Standards	
1901: The First Improvement	CT	SCI.9-12.P.1.1.1	When forces are balanced, no acceleration occurs; thus an object continues to move at a constant speed or stays at rest.
1901: The First Improvement	CT	SCI.9-12.P.1.1.2	The law $F = ma$ is used to solve motion problems that involve constant forces.
1901: The First Improvement	CT	SCI.9-12.P.1.1.3	When one object exerts a force on a second object, the second object always exerts a force of equal magnitude and in the opposite direction.
1901: The First Improvement	CT	SCI.9-12.P.1.1.4	Applying a force to an object perpendicular to the direction of its motion causes the object to change direction.
1901: The First Improvement	CT	SCI.9-12.P.2.1.5	An unbalanced force on an object produces a change in its momentum.
1904: Improvement in Dayton	CT	SCI.9-12.P.1.1.2	The law $F = ma$ is used to solve motion problems that involve constant forces.
1904: Improvement in Dayton	CT	SCI.9-12.P.1.1.3	When one object exerts a force on a second object, the second object always exerts a force of equal magnitude and in the opposite direction.
1904: Improvement in Dayton	CT	SCI.9-12.P.1.1.4	Applying a force to an object perpendicular to the direction of its motion causes the object to change direction.